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WHOLE NO. 242.

THE GRAND ARMY'S ENCAMPMENT HELD

Gen. Torrance, Veteran Commanding Officer, Makes an Interesting and Important Address.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The encampment of the G. A. R. which is the business meeting of that order, began its session at 10 o'clock today in the First Congregational Church in this city. The attendance comprised about 1000 delegates, making it one of the largest conventions ever held by the organization. Commander-in-Chief Torrance presided and an opening prayer was delivered by J. V. Starkie of Pittsburgh, who acted as chaplain in chief. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted and without the formality of a roll call the business of the meeting proceeded. The meetings were secret.

At the outset a resolution was adopted expressing the grief of the convention over the death of President McKinley and its regret over President Roosevelt's indisposition.

A collection of photos of most of the past national officers of the order were presented to the convention by Delegate Beath of Pennsylvania, with the condition that they are to be preserved in the Congressional library.

GENERAL TORRANCE'S ADDRESS.

Commander-in-Chief Torrance then delivered his annual address. He was received with cheers and was frequently interrupted by applause.

General Torrance began his address with a touching allusion to the assassination of President McKinley, eulogizing in strong terms the dead President's character and condemning in bitter language the crime that struck him down. He advocated the enactment of laws by Congress which should make certain the punishment of any person who should make an assault on the chief executive. No quibble concerning constitutional rights, he contended, should be allowed to stand in the way of such legislation.

"Within the memory of every member of this encampment, the most notable steps in our country's progress have been taken in the face of imaginary constitutional difficulties. American institutions are of priceless value and have cost too much in sacrifice and suffering to be put in jeopardy for a single hour, and the gallows and the dungeon could be the just reward of every anarchist who sets foot upon our shores, or attempts to put in practice his doctrines of universal hate and chaos."

Continuing, he said that lawlessness of speech usually precedes lawlessness of act, and added: "We have never had a President who deserved to be caricatured, and we never will have one that a self-respecting press or people can afford to hold up to public ridicule. More respect for rightful speech, with less appetite for sensationalism, will do much to witter the evil passions of man, and to promote the safety and security of both life and property in this republic."

Taking up the question of pensions, General Torrance related the circumstances connected with the investigation of the charges against former Pension Commissioner Evans. Speaking of the report made by the Grand Army's committee on pensions, General Torrance said that the acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner Evans by the President immediately followed the presentation of this committee's report to him. Referring further to the effect produced by this inquiry he said: "One most gratifying result of our investigation was to find that no ground existed for the wholesale charges of fraud so often made against the pensioners. A large part of the last report of Commissioner Evans was taken up with a recital of cases of fraud committed or attempted to be committed against the government during the preceding thirty years, but when analyzed it appeared that very few who had seen any military service were parties to such frauds. The violators of the law were simply impostors, not soldiers. The said report further showed that the number of Union soldiers convicted of crime during the year was but one-thousandth part of one per cent of the total on the pension roll. We challenge any other department of the government to make as favorable a showing."

The commander-in-chief also took cognizance of the charge that the pension roll contains the names of more Union soldiers than there are survivors of the civil war and pointed out that there are more than 300,000 survivors of that war whose names do not appear on the roll at all. He advocated legislation in their behalf, saying:

"Few of these old veterans have a honorable record and to a large extent they comprise the men that marched with Sherman to the sea, and fought with Grant at Appomattox. They took part in the grand review in 1865 and formed a part of those splendid armies of rugged and well-seasoned veterans."

that thrived on the very hardships of war. They were the last to leave the field and among the last to apply for relief at the hands of the government. For more than a third of a century they have borne an honorable part in advancing the interests of the country, and at this late day, when in their old age they apply for help, they should not be regarded with disfavor because they did not apply earlier."

General Torrance declared that no pecuniary compensation ever could be made to those who preserved the Union, for that was a debt of gratitude which could not be paid with dollars and cents.

The patriotic impulse that moved us to lay all on the altar of our country had, he said, "no fellowship with mercenary motives. We did not belittle the grandeur of the cause in which we engaged by calculating on personal gain. The inadequacy of our pay but added to the dignity of the penalties we suffered. Under the pitiless skies thousands of our comrades suffered as prisoners of war, but no complaint escaped their lips. Release on terms of renunciation of their fealty to the flag was rejected with their expiring breath. On the field of battle fruitless assaults were often made, in the face of certain death, but no one faltered in response to the unwise command. Those were days of unquestioned heroism, supreme devotion, and unparalleled sacrifice. And in these latter days the rear guard of that immortal army should exhibit a spirit no less heroic than that manifested by those who fell in the foreground of the conflict so many years ago."

General Torrance paid high tribute to the work of the Women's Auxiliary organizations, including the Relief Corps and the "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic," and also made an appeal for the proper recognition of the Sons of Veterans, saying on the latter point: "Patriotism to which we fought has not only arrived, but will soon become the exclusive custodians of our country's destiny, and who more worthily than our sons can take up and carry forward the unfinished work of the Grand Army of the Republic."

He devoted considerable space to consideration of the status of the ex-Confederate soldier, repeating in spirit his plea of a month ago for the manifestation of good will and brotherly kindness toward the late adversaries of the members of the Grand Army. He said he had been prompted in making that appeal by the belief that such actions would tend to bring still closer together all parts of the country in the bonds of common citizenship, and there were already, he added, evidences in the responses received from the Southern States that he had not miscalculated. Indeed, he said, with but two exceptions, the entire press of the country had commended the spirit of the letter.

Continuing on this point he said: "It is not expected that the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization will embark in the building of homes for soldiers north or south, but in no possible way can the greatest fraternal organization in the world more becomingly crown its labors of love in behalf of its own membership than by extending the hand of helpfulness to their fellow-countrymen, against whom they were once arrayed in deadly strife. The most disastrous results of a civil war are the animosities and bitter feelings engendered thereby and I am convinced that one of the most patriotic services we can render our country is to earnestly aid in removing every barrier that separates us or estranges the people. The victory at Appomattox will yield imperfect fruit if we do not win the hearts as well as the flags of the men who wore the gray. A union of hearts as well as of hands is indispensable to an indissoluble union of indestructible States."

"The Grand Army of the Republic has nothing to fear. It is not trammelled by political creeds, nor embarrassed by sectarian controversies, and in the discharge of my duty neither my heart nor my judgment will consent to return to you the great commission committed to my trust one year ago without voicing the noble sentiments which I know animate all your hearts, and I rest confident in the belief that no influences or conditions north or south can successfully construct or maintain a sectional line that will prevent the manifestation of the most kindly feeling and cordial will by act as well as by speech, between the surviving veterans of those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray."

Commander-in-Chief Torrance's report was referred to the standing committee having in charge the reports of officers, after which the other reports of general officers were presented.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Official reports were made by the senior vice-commander, the junior vice-commander, the surgeon-general, the chaplain-in-chief, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the inspector-general and the judge advocate-general.

In his report Surgeon-General W. R. Thrall of Cincinnati recommended that the office of surgeon-general be made honorary and the mortuary and health features which the surgeon-general is expected to supply be furnished by the adjutant-general. This recommendation is made, Dr. Thrall says, because of the impossibility of getting complete statistics from the department medical directors. He makes no further report, saying that to go further would be to palm off statistics which would be entirely unreliable.

Chaplain-in-Chief Thomas N. Boyle of Pittsburgh also speaks of the difficulties he has made to secure statistics of attendance at memorial day services, but he attributes the neglect to supply the facts to the advanced age of many post chaplains and of their comrades.

In his report Inspector-General W. F. Wetherbee of Boston says:

"I find that our weakest departments, as well as our weakest posts, are those which do not have a Woman's Relief Corps connected with them. It has been truly said that the success of all great undertakings has been largely due to the influence of woman. The Grand Army of the Republic can give testimony to the truth of that statement. I most earnestly recommend that every post that is not so blessed take steps at once for the formation of a Corps. The smaller and more remotely situated the post, the more need of a Corps."

Quartermaster-General Charles Burrows of Butherford, N. J., furnished details concerning the financial affairs of the order, in the course of which he said:

"I am glad to be able to report a good, sound financial condition, the cash in the general fund and supplies on hand showing an increase over last year."

The Southern memorial fund shows a smaller balance than before, and but

INVESTIGATION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Secretary Cooper, Who Has the Matter in Charge, Says That Some Phases Have a Serious Aspect.

FURTHER investigations are being made into matters connected with the Department of Public Works, which, according to the authorities, are assuming a serious aspect.

Among the many rumors brought to the attention of Acting Superintendent Secretary Henry E. Cooper, was one that a sum of money had been paid into the department by the house of Davies & Company, for the immediate repairing of the roads in the Hamakua district, and for which no accounting appears on the books of the department. Mr. Cooper said:

"I am engaged in the investigation of this matter, and have all the papers in the case before me now. I have come to no conclusion, and until I do so no legal action tending to place the responsibility will follow. I will say, however, that I am thoroughly investigating everything in the Public Works Department, and that some phases seem now to promise serious developments."

"I have gone through the office of the assistant superintendent to learn just where we stand as to various appropriations, and I have found everything in the most perfect condition there, and have secured all the information, absolutely, that I have desired."

WOMAN HOME RULE LEADER PLEADS REPUBLICAN CAUSE

Mrs. Fannie Sebo Declares Prince Kuhio Will Carry Island of Kauai by Big Majority.

"Before I go I appeal to you all to vote for the Republican ticket." With these words Mrs. Fannie Sebo, two years ago chairman of the woman's section of the Kalalana Society, closed a speech at the Kalihii camp last evening which roused the three hundred men and women in attendance to a pitch of enthusiasm not before reached, although she followed able and eloquent pleaders for the cause of progress.

It was a fitting close, for the people had heard her before, knew she had labored hard for the cause of Wilcoxism and that in her change of heart there was much that meant strength for the cause of Prince Kuhio. Mrs. Sebo said that she came of her own free will, without solicitation, to speak for the cause of Republicanism. She told of being in caucuses of the Home rulers when measures had been decided upon, but the majority members of the last legislature had promised much but had passed only the Lady Dog bill. She

said that in her home, Hanapepe, there were none but Kuhio men, and that Republicanism would sweep Kauai from Hanalei to Lihue. The people she said were disgusted with Akina, Puuiki and the others, and that they would be left at home. In every sentence of her address were words of cheer and she was applauded to the echo.

Kaao, the veteran wharfmaster, as well pleaded with the people to stick close to the Republican ticket. He said he had been called father to the workingman, and he wanted them to help him elect the entire Republican ticket.

These were only two of the notable addresses which marked the Kalihii Camp meeting. All the candidates spoke of the necessity of electing a legislature which would work for the good of the people, and of sending a man to Washington who would have friends all around him to help in securing benefits for Hawaii. The meeting was largely attended and exceeded in enthusiasm any yet held in the Camp.

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for the generous contributions from the Woman's Relief Corps, would have been wiped out."

The statement shows a balance on hand in the general fund of \$9,251.

The report of Adjutant-General Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis shows that on the 30th of June last, the master roll of the Grand Army contained 263,745 names of members in good standing and that there were 651 posts.

The figures as to membership show a net loss since the preceding year of 5,884. The adjutant-general says that the high water mark of membership was attained in 1890, when it numbered 409,489, and that there has been a gradual decline since that date. Commenting on this circumstance he says: "It is indeed encouraging that notwithstanding the inevitable increase in the loss by death, the gains by muster in and reinstatement overcome it. There are still living over 900,000 of the men who were a part of that grand army of the sixties, and of that number less than 75,000 are over 62 years of age. This suggests to me to say that if proper energy were put forth the Grand Army of the Republic ought to increase in numbers, instead of decrease."

The death loss for the year as shown by the report is \$229. The percentage based on the number of members in good standing at the beginning of the year is 1.05, as against 1.92 per cent for the preceding year."

The convention then agreed by a vote to proceed at 2 o'clock to the election of officers for the next year and after this question was disposed of they listened to the reading of the report of the special committee on pensions.

Business were held this morning at Camp Judd.

THE NEXT COMMANDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—General Blackie has withdrawn from the contest for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and has thrown his support to General Blackie.

MITCHELL WON'T CALL OFF STRIKE

The Miners' Executive Responds to President's Request by Holding His Ground.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Mitchell, of the coal miners' union, has refused to comply with the appeal of President Roosevelt to call the strike off. His letter to the President, which was made public at the White House today, is as follows:

Office National President, United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, National President; Vice President American Federation of Labor.

Hotel Hart, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8, 1902.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:—Carroll D. Wright has no doubt reported to you the delivery of your message to me last Monday and my statement to him that I should take your suggestion under advisement, although I did not look upon it with favor.

Since that time I have consulted with our district presidents, who concur fully in my views.

We desire to assure you again that we feel keenly the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation and it would give us great pleasure to take any action which would bring this coal strike to an end in a manner that would safeguard the interests of our constituents.

In proposing that there be an immediate resumption of coal mining upon the conditions we suggested in the conference at the White House we believed that we had gone more than half way and had met your wishes.

It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious assault made upon us in the course of the coal operators. We feel confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insincerity of those who maligned us.

Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the commission you suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work simply upon the hope that the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission.

As stated above, we believe that we went more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be forced to make further sacrifices.

We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country who are now and will be subjected to great suffering and inconvenience by a prolongation of the coal strike, and we feel that the onus of this terrible state of affairs should be placed upon the side which has refused to refer to fair and impartial investigation.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President, U. M. W. A.
NOTHING AS TO PLANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, who arrived in the city last night, accompanied by District Presidents T. D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John F. Nichols, refused to answer any questions this morning that would throw any light on his plans or contemplated movements.

"There is nothing I can say as to my purpose here," he said.

He was asked in particular as to what took place or was the outcome of the conference held last night with Senators Quay and Penrose and a man said to be L. H. Hammerling, an independent coal operator from Wilkesbarre, Pa. Some reports say that Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn of the New York Republican State Committee were present.

While Mr. Mitchell was at breakfast this morning he was joined by Moses W. Solomon, a lawyer of Chicago, who joined him. The two talked for a few moments and then Mr. Mitchell got the long distance telephone for about fifteen minutes. He and Mr. Solomon then went to Mr. Mitchell's room.

Mr. Mitchell was asked if he was going to Washington, in view of the meeting there of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is a member.

"I probably shall not go today," was the leader's answer, but he would say no more.

Among the many rumors started yesterday by the arrival of Mr. Mitchell in New York was a report that the Erie Railroad had decided not to act further with the other coal roads in settling the strike, and would therefore proceed independently. Chairman E. H. Thomas, of the Erie board of directors, said today that there was no truth whatever in this rumor. He also said he had not seen Mr. Mitchell since he arrived in New York and had no appointment to meet him.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The president in this city today of President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, and of several prominent men who have been more or less identified in recent efforts to settle the coal strike, led to many rumors that such an end had been attained or that negotiations that held a fair promise of settlement were under way.

It has been impossible, however, to verify these reports. Mr. Mitchell himself after a busy morning of secret conference with unknown parties, positively declined to make any statement and several of the most prominent of the coal operators when questioned replied that so far as they knew nothing had been done.

Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania and Senator Platt of New York, who were in conference during the forenoon, were reticent as to the cause of their council in the latter's office and Senator Quay himself, in an interview, confined his expressions to purely personal matters.

From Mr. Mitchell nothing could be obtained beyond the bare statement that he would return to Wilkesbarre tonight. In no responsible quarters has it been possible to obtain even an admission that a new set of negotiations were on foot, though there were various rumors that a settlement of the anthracite coal strike was in sight.

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of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug.
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Oct.
21, 1902.

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of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share
has been called to be due and payable
December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be paid
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ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

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ance Company of Boston,
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London.

FARMERS FIGHT 'EM

The Insect Pests and Blights of Hawaii.

Following is the address of D. L. Van Dine, entomologist of the U. S. Experiment Station, before the T. W. G. A. on Insect Pests of Hawaii:

The subject as announced for this paper was "Blight and Pests of Hawaii." I have taken the liberty to change it to "Insect Pests of Hawaii" with just a word on blights. A "blight," using the term in its correct sense, is a plant disease caused by a fungus growth. These parasitic fungi belong to plant life and are similar to the insect enemies of plants only in that they are detrimental to plant growth. The methods used to combat them are also similar in a general way, that is, precautionary measures in cultivation and the use of poisons to prevent their becoming established or check them if they have already become established. A familiar example of a blight is found in Hawaii in the "potato blight." The germs of this disease are widely distributed over the Islands and render the raising of potatoes in certain localities next to an impossibility. The germs of fungi are distributed by the wind and other agencies and may survive in the soil for several years waiting proper conditions under which to develop. This blight here is a similar disease to the potato blight known in other parts of the country as "black rot." The scientific name of the disease is Fusarium. The so-called hantana "blight" which is in evidence on the Island of Maui and found in lesser quantities elsewhere, is not a blight at all but a true insect, belonging to a great group known as scale-insects. The name of this particular one is Orthocis insignis. If I were to enumerate all of the pests of Hawaii the list would be a long one therefore without going into details on blights I will confine my remarks to the insect pests.

That great class of creatures that surrounds us in such countless numbers, the insect world, plays too important a part in the well being of a community to remain unobserved. They stand before us under two heads; our friends and our foes, the beneficial and the injurious. When we remember that all animal life depends directly or indirectly on plant life and realize the good or damage that can be wrought by insects when present in sufficient numbers, the importance of an economic study is obvious. Before speaking of the pests I wish to dwell for just a moment on the beneficial insects for it would be far from right to have you go away with the impression that this class, the pests, was the only one which affected our pocketbooks. Certain ones of the fertilization of flowers perform a most important part. Man in his conceit reasons that the bright color of the flowers and the brilliant markings of insects attract but to please his eye. Their mission in life is equally as serious as his. The flowers and certain insects are intimately related. The insect attracted to the flower either by the odor which so many times draws us also to, or by color, in return for the feast placed at their disposal in the nectary of the flower, gather on their hairy bodies the grains of pollen and in the journey from flower to flower bring about cross-fertilization. This is necessary to insure the production of seed. We are all acquainted with the honey-bee, that specimen of industry which so often furnishes a text for a sermon to the spendthrift. Insects are also many times beneficial in the destruction of injurious species. A scale insect, the cottony-cushion scale, threatened at one time a large share of the fruit trees of the fruit districts of California. In some cases orchards were all but ruined. This natural enemy, a small beetle, one of the lady-bugs, was introduced and practically wiped the orchards clean of the pest.

Now finally we come to insect pests. Injurious insects may be separated into the following classes: (1) those feeding on the external parts of the plant, the foliage, buds, flower or bark. In this class we find here in Hawaii, the Japanese beetle, the potato worms, mealie bugs, plant lice, scale insects, grasshoppers, and others. (Illustrations of beetle and cut-worms.) Much of the destruction of vegetation is done by insects in the larval or young stage. In them we do not always recognize the adult. We little dream that the beautiful moth or butterfly is the adult of the crawling worm of yesterday that destroyed our plants. (Show illustrations from Holland.)

(2) Those feeding on the internal parts of plants. This class is well illustrated here by the cane-borer. The cane-borer is the larva of a beetle (Sphenophorus obscurus). The beetle lays the egg in the stalk of the cane after first making a hole with her long beak or proboscis. The larva hatches from the egg and burrows into the cane eating and growing as it goes. Finally when fully developed it changes to a pupa after first making for itself a cocoon of the fibre of the cane. From this cocoon emerges the adult beetle.

(3) Those feeding beneath the surface of the ground. The root lice, etc. Phyto-luxes of the grape vine.

(4) Insects living as parasites on animals. Ticks, fleas, etc.

(5) The various household pests. Among the last class we find such pests as the ant, cockroach, bed-bug, certain flies and the mosquito. This last pest is perhaps the most troublesome as well as the one demanding the most serious attention.

Screening the houses is practically the only method adopted here to combat this pest. It has several natural enemies here most conspicuous of which is the dragonfly. (Show illustrations from Howard.)

LIFE HISTORY OF THE MOSQUITO.

The eggs of the mosquito are laid at night by the female on the surface of still water. They occur in a small raft-like mass which contains several hundred eggs. The entire mass is about one-fourth inch in length and is dark in color. The eggs are fastened singly together in rows and are arranged end up. The places selected by the female for depositing the eggs are such places in which water has been left standing, ponds, ditches, water-tanks, tubs, etc. The eggs under favorable conditions hatch in about one day's time.

The larvae require about a week for growth, feeding meantime on the floating particles of organic life to be found in the water. The pupal stage follows which is much shorter. The adult mosquito issuing is about two or three days. The pupal stage is a period of transformation when the creature changes from larva to the adult or from an aquatic insect to one living in the air. The larva and pupae although living in the water, require air and must therefore come to the surface to get it. The larva breathes by means

MOURNING WIDOW UPBRAIDS COOK OF THE FRED J. WOOD



S. Oto, the Japanese Cook on the F. J. Wood.



Gusabora Tanbaro, Accused of the Murder of Capt. Jacobsen.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.



Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. R. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania: "I often find myself weak, without appetite, and my whole system all run down. My blood gets impure and I have boils and eruptions. Then I always use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it makes my blood pure and rich, gives me more strength and vitality, and braces me up wonderfully."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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Keep Ayer's Pills on hand and quickly correct any tendency to constipation. It's an easy way to prevent sickness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

A Few Cold Facts

The superiority of the Gurney Refrigerator is accounted for by the following:

- 1.—Cleanliness
- 2.—Free Circulation
- 3.—Economy in the use of ice
- 4.—Condensation and dry air
- 5.—Low average temperature
- 6.—Freedom from condensation on inner walls
- 7.—Freedom from damage by the use of ice picks
- 8.—Proper location of drip pan
- 9.—Long life

It is the only refrigerator that can be kept absolutely pure and clean for all time. We have over thirty different styles and sizes, and are selling them on very easy terms.

You will find the samples displayed on our second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

You are welcome to inspect these goods whether you are ready or not.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HAWAII TERRITORY.

NOS. 53, 55 AND 57, KING ST.

HONOLULU.

SUGAR

That's what we use as a sweetener or our goods.

Pure Cane Sugar

We do not use saccharine.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 801 Fort street.

We send you a little to try if you like.

BUCK & BOWEN, 399 Broadway, New York.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Ellinger, son.

A New Cane Refuse Fuel.

It is quite probable that bagasse could be successfully used in the manufacture of paper, but it is a question if it is not more valuable for fuel. Besides bagasse, there is another waste at sugar mills, the refuse molasses. Some unsuccessful attempts have heretofore been made to utilize this molasses, which contains considerable carbon, as fuel.

A series of experiments is being made at Puunene mill by Mr. J. N. S. Williams, chief engineer, which bids fair to solve the problem. Instead of using coke molasses for fuel he mixes a sufficient per cent of molasses with bagasse to make a stronger and more durable fuel.

"You who have money to burn, look," his sign read. "Warranted to last a

COAL JEWELRY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Coal jewelry has arrived at last and the street hawkers are reaping a rich harvest. Over on State street yesterday afternoon the shoppers were startled by the cry, "A black diamond necklace for only a quarter."

Those who stopped saw a hawker bearing his tray. Upon it were strung coils of coal beads. "They're genuine and warranted," was the sign upon the tray. The peddler did a thriving business.

On Clark street another vendor was selling scarf pins. "Black diamond pins for a quarter," was the sign which floated from the tray. The anthracite was cut in the shape of a genuine diamond. "It's pure and the color is fast," was the guarantee.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest Scott's Emulsion. It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine, too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

Well send you a little to try if you like.

BUCK & BOWEN, 399 Broadway, New York.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE AT ORPHEUM

Plan of Associated Charities for Support.

Young Men's Club Arranges for Meetings.

At the monthly meeting of the Associated Charities, held yesterday afternoon, an excellent financial statement was shown, in which the treasury is in possession of funds to carry on its work. Governor Dole, president of the association, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance. One of the principal subjects discussed was the question brought up at the annual meeting by Treasurer George Carter, in which he recommended that each society affiliating with the associated charities be asked to endeavor to secure aid from the government through the legislature for the running expenses of the organization. At the last meeting a motion was presented by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, as follows: "That the question of securing from the legislature an appropriation for the running expenses, but not for the charitable contributions, be referred to the executive committee for action."

Governor Dole said yesterday that the effectiveness of the work of the Associated Charities would be increased if it was generally known that the government gave it support for its running expenses, which amount to about \$2,000 annually. The subject was discussed favorably by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mrs. Berger, the manager, C. H. Cooke, the treasurer, Governor Dole, Mrs. Dole and others. It was urged that the delegates from the various societies bring the matter up in their respective organizations.

At last month's meeting George Carter resigned as treasurer and C. H. Cooke was elected to fill the office. When Mr. Carter resigned there was a deficit of \$266.90. Mr. Carter turned over a handsome donation, and Mr. Cooke began the month with \$150 to credit.

The report of Mrs. Berger showed that one person had been sent to the Queen's hospital, another to the incurables, four children to the Kona Orphanage, and that there had been 116 office interviews. Governor Dole's opinion was asked on one odd case. When the barkentine Archer was here an old man, 72 years of age, whose profession had been that of a civil engineer, came ashore. He had had free passage, but was without a dollar. He went at once to the Associated Charities and threw himself upon their mercies. He was sent back to the Archer, but returned. He became feverish, and out of pity Mrs. Berger sent him to the hospital. He came out in better health, but dependent. He assumed the attitude, "I am here now, what are you going to do with me." The Charities has been boarding and sheltering the man, and they are endeavoring to send him back to the coast. The man can get no employment. The subject was fully discussed and under the circumstances the governor said the man should be considered under the vagabond section of the law and treated as such. In this manner he could probably be sent out of the country.

It was reported that with the four children just sent to the Kona Orphanage that hospital of refuge is crowded, fifty children being cared for. The Castle Home has sixteen, with room for only four more, showing that both institutions are an absolute necessity and worthy of the community and individual support, which they are greatly in need of now.

PORTUGUESE MILAN MEETING. The Portuguese Republican Club will meet this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the great mass meeting on Punchbowl, to be the feature of tomorrow evening. There are yet certain things in the way of the securing of speakers to be carried through, and all of these will have attention at this meeting.

The Republican meeting on Friday evening promises to be one which will break all records in the matter of attendance that have been made recently. The interest of the Portuguese citizens in everything governmental has grown since the hearings of the Senatorial commission, and the voters and others are now anxious to hear everything which will affect later action upon their claims for the lands upon which they live.

The steamer drifted across the center and then struck into the whirling edge opposite, the wind again howling with hurricane force. Just then a great sea came across the waist of the steamer and struck down the bath house steward, who was foolishly trying to go aft, buried him with great force against the iron deck house, smashed his head and killed him instantly. As the water came into the steerage aft it caused great fear among the Japanese people and several thought the ship was sinking, and their cries and yells added to the tumult of wind and bucking seas. Just then the side of the hospital aft was stove in and five unfortunate therein were hurled to the floor, happily none the worse except for a drenching.

About midnight the steam steering gear was carried away, and but for the careful handling of the steamer by the commander standing on the bridge in drenching rain and flying spray, under a sky of inky blackness, serious trouble might have resulted. Steering by the twin screws, Chief Officer Bennington undertook to get the steering gear to work, in which he was finally successful. The courageous actions of the officers averted the fatal troublous of the ship.

Shortly after midnight the glass had risen to 28.60 and the worst was over. The passengers refer to Captain Going, Mr. Bennington, Chief Engineer Thompson, Purser Bemis and the remaining officers in terms of the highest praise.

THE ELUSIVE PIGSKIN is the source of much sport and the cause of many injuries. Foot-ball players should use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, an analgesic liniment especially valuable for sprains and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists will it. Johnson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Temperature mean for the month, 72.2; normal, 72.5; average daily maximum, 83.5; average daily minimum, 61.6; mean daily range, 11.9; greatest daily range, 17 degrees; longest daily range, 7 degrees; highest temperature, 86; lowest, 67.

Barometer average, 29.946; normal, 29.965; highest, 29.96; lowest, 29.79. 29th, greatest 24-hour change, 1.6; from any given hour on one day to the same hour on the next, 0.11; "lows" passed this point on the 26th, 26th and 27th; "highs" on the 7th, 14th and 26th.

The barometer has been below the normal since the month of May; the average for the nine months of this year is also low.

Relative humidity average, 74.7; normal, 68.5; mean dew point, 68.6; normal, 66.6; mean absolute moisture, 1.51 grains per cubic foot; normal, 7.08. Dewy mornings continuously, 11th to 21st.

Rainfall, 2.27 inches; normal, 1.98; rain-record days, 22; normal, 18; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.51 on the 26th; total at Leukaha, 18.02; normal, 10.21; at Kapilana Park, 9.82; normal, 6.38.

The meeting will be under the charge of the club entirely, and the plan will be to have members of the organization to act as ushers and to see that every visitor has proper seating arrangements. There will be a number of seats held for ladies, and it is expected that this feature of the evening's meeting will be an attractive one. There will be other things than a mere series of speeches, for the Ellis quintette and the Young Men's Republican Club vocal quartette will intersperse music all through the meeting.

The speakers will be introduced by President Andrews of the club, who will preside throughout the meeting. They will be the candidates for the lower house, as follows: S. F. Chillingworth, Frank Andrade, W. W. Harris, Carlos Long, William Aylett and Jonah Kūmālie. It is expected that there will be only a short speech from each of these, so that the meeting will not be long drawn out.

The meeting promises to be one of a series of attractive gatherings, which will draw out the very best speakers in the party. Each Saturday evening hereafter there will be a meeting at the Orpheum, under the same auspices, which will furnish a culminating point for the enthusiasm of the week.

KATAI SEEMS REPUBLICAN.

The trend of political activity on Kauai is all Republican, according to Katai, who has been sent to the Queen's hospital, another to the incurables, four children to the Kona Orphanage, and that there had been 116 office interviews. Governor Dole's opinion was asked on one odd case. When the barkentine Archer was here an old man, 72 years of age, whose profession had been that of a civil engineer, came ashore. He had had free passage, but was without a dollar. He went at once to the Associated Charities and threw himself upon their mercies. He was sent back to the Archer, but returned. He became feverish, and out of pity Mrs. Berger sent him to the hospital. He came out in better health, but dependent. He assumed the attitude, "I am here now, what are you going to do with me." The Charities has been boarding and sheltering the man, and they are endeavoring to send him back to the coast. The man can get no employment. The subject was fully discussed and under the circumstances the governor said the man should be considered under the vagabond section of the law and treated as such. In this manner he could probably be sent out of the country.

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Trade-wind days, 19 (2 of NNE); normal, 25; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 1.9; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.07; normal, 4.9.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 169 per cent; Hamakua, 200; Kohala, 165; Waimea, 200; Kona, 125; Kauai, 200; Maui, 175; Oahu, 125, excepting Kahuku, 270; North Kauai, 60; South Kauai, 125. The rains were quite evenly distributed through the month.

Mean temperature, Pepeekeo, Hilo, 69.9; mean elevation, 1,000; Waimea, 72.0; elevation, 81.8 and 64.7; Kohala, 521 elevation, 80.8 and 68.4; Waimea, Kula, Maui, 700 elevation, 81.8 and 62.6; Ewa Mill, 50 elevation, 86.0 and 69.8; U. S. Experiment Station, 85.9 and 71.4; U. S. Magnetic Station (near Ewa), 50 elevation, 89.8 and 69.8; W. R. Castle's, Honolulu, 50 elevation, highest 86.0, lowest 68.0; mean 71.1.

Ewa Mill, mean dew point, 66.4; mean relative humidity, 68.2; U. S. Magnetic Station, 67.7 and 65.0; Kohala (Bond), 62.5 and 54.0.

Earthquakes reported, Pepeekeo 24th, 9:30 p.m., and Hilo 28th, 6:13 a.m., smart shock, "severest in six years"; Kealakekua 19th, 5:30 p.m.; Waimea 26th evening, 27th evening and the earthquake of the morning of the 28th. During the first half of the month the molten lava disappeared from the pit in Kilauea, on the 16th active again and rising, light visible at 30 miles distance. The "glows" brighter than in August.

Light fall of snow on Mauna Kea, 26th. No electric storms noted. Heavy surf, 1st to 4th, and 27th. Tidal wave on Puna coast, S. E. Hawaii, on 2nd. Calm weather 10th to 21st, without trades.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

TOO LATE FOR LAST REPORT, AUGUST.

Walawa 0.00
Pahala 2.14
Honokau (1000) 16.59
Wyllie St. 4.42
Tantalus Heights 9.39
Pain 2.19

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

C. J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE FIRST

American Savings &
Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecili Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cushier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

For further information apply to

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of

CUTICURA



CUTICURA is a pure, mild soap.

It is a soap of the purest quality.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
U. S. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, \$5.00

Per Month, Foreign \$7.50

Per Year, \$50.00

Per Year, Foreign \$60.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17

WANTED—A REVENUE CUTTER.

That the United States needs a revenue cutter here has been said before; but a new point in its favor has been brought out by Collector Stackable in connection with the Japanese local fisheries. Under the ruling of the Treasury Department, all fish caught by aliens outside the three mile limit and brought into this market, are subject to duty; but when the tariff is assessed the fishermen say that the catch was made inside the limit and there is no way for the collector to prove the contrary. As the fishing is done at night, the only way to make sure is to have a government vessel on the fishing ground to keep watch. This is work, not for a naval vessel or a private boat, but for a revenue cutter. And it is work which cannot be confined to the immediate neighborhood of Honolulu.

Besides all this the islands form a paradise for smugglers and active work along shore is needed by a sea patrol to head off the illegal landing of dutiable goods, especially opium, brought from over-sea.

A revenue cutter would also be useful in rescue work. It frequently happens that private boats have to be sent after wrecked or disabled ships, the Ceylon, for instance. For this occasional work of mercy a revenue cutter is well-adapted.

The improvement in the militia system of Pennsylvania has been marked since the last time the entire National Guard was called out to suppress strikes. That was in 1877, the year when the major general commanding ran away from the mob in a skiff, when a roundhouse was burned over the heads of one regiment and other militia commands were disarmed by rioters who "rushed" the ranks. To save the State from anarchy the Indian fighters of the Regular Army had to be brought in from the plains. In the present crisis the commanding officer, General Gobin, has shown a thorough soldiership and now, with a disciplined National Guard behind him, embracing some regiments who were enlisted as volunteers during the Spanish war, he will soon set things as nearly right as can be done by armed forces. His special business will be to protect non-union miners and their employers.

The payment of \$400 to Charles Wilcox would be a moral wrong which, we trust, there will be some lawful way to avoid. Wilcox, though a member of the Republican Executive Committee, was a tool of his brother's party and for this and other causes, was dropped from the payroll of the Board of Health. The Home Rule Legislature undertook to reward his shady political services by granting him \$400 for "extra work" which he did not perform and which had to be done for him by Mr. Hendry. If the payment of this money depends on the willingness of the President of the Board of Health to certify to "services faithfully performed," then Wilcox will not get a cent.

The strength of democratic principles of government is brought into question by one phase of the coal strike, namely, the success the strikers have had in keeping non-union laborers who were willing to dig coal from going on the job. This has been done by various kinds of intimidation. The only difference between the despotism of a King who forbids a given class of men from doing work that is offered to them and which they need, and the despotism of a trades-union which so forbids them, is that the King would not dare make the break.

Central American countries which express the fear that the United States intends to take them under the wing of the eagle are doing all they can to make such a course necessary. These little hoodlum republics are professional disturbers of the peace whom Uncle Sam, as the continental custodian, may soon have to take into custody. Their safety is in behaving themselves; their danger lies, not in American "rapacity," but in the American sense of obligation to preserve the peace from mob infraction.

The absconding treasurer is likely to have sought Mexico by the shortest route. In that case he went to San Diego and from there either to Tijuana on the border or to Ensenada, the capital of the northern district of Baja California. Absconders by sea south from San Francisco usually go that way in spite of the fact that the small population of the Peninsula, the difficulty of egress and the espionage over strangers, makes it easy to spot a fugitive from American justice.

The Home Rulers show how little hope they have when they fall back on the plea that the Prince is under age. The Queen knows better but the Home Rulers are careful not to leave the question to her. The story may be called, along with the one that the Prince has been jailed for criticizing Delegate Wilcox, as one of the last kicks of expiring stupidity.

The city of Burlington, Ia., an average municipality, has a tax rate this year of 75.2 mills or nearly eight cents on the dollar. Municipalities come high but evidently there are people who like to have them.

Senator Burton's remarks about the safety of portable articles when left in unlocked rooms will not be punctuated with applause by the Miles party.

HAWAII IN CONGRESS.

The need of an efficient congressional committee with a working, and if possible, a majority party behind him, is felt here in many ways. Hawaii wants public works and has as much right to ask for them as any other territory ours, for instance, is the only American coast without federal lighthouses, even Alaska being to some extent supplied; but we are not likely to get them unless the matter is put in the hands of a delegate who can rally votes for his measures. Pearl Harbor should be turned into a mid-Pacific Malta, but Congress, unless persistently urged, will take its time about furnishing the means. A revenue cutter should be maintained here, the harbor of Honolulu should be made more spacious, and the roadstead of Hilo equipped with a breakwater. Fortifications for Honolulu are as desirable as for any other American port of like importance. But all, or any, of these things are not to be had for the wishing. The congressional cow will not back up to be milked, especially to a man who is converting alone in the middle of a ten-acre lot; she must be roped and stalled for the purpose by a man who, if he doesn't know how himself, can get those who do know how to help him.

Anyone who stops to think ought to see that nothing in the way of public improvements can be expected through Wilcox, who, even in his second term, was unable to pass a single bill, or get for Hawaii a single penny out of the billion dollars that Congress disbursed. It is not easy for any delegate, who has no vote to do favors with, to secure appropriations for his district, but the task is infinitely harder where the applicant belongs to no party otherwise represented on the floor. Wilcox cannot ask Republicans to help him, because he does not train with that party; nor are Democrats going to aid a man who has rejected fusion with them and is running on a platform which endorses the Republican executive. Robinson Crusoe was not more alone on the island near the Orinoco than is Wilcox in the house, and the difference is in favor of Crusoe, who was at least monarch of all he surveyed. Should the present delegate get a third term, we venture nothing by the prediction that the end of it will see his record as resolute, in everything but salary for himself, as it is now. How can the outcome be otherwise? Minus party, friends, avoided by the President, without capacity even to draw or present a bill intelligently, Wilcox must, if he returns to Congress, be a mere lay figure, there, a nonentity, a failure. Can Hawaii, needing so much of Congress, afford to perpetuate a nonentity in her congressional seat?

The election of the Prince ought, even in his first term, to bring substantial results. Unlike Wilcox, Kuhio is a broadly intelligent man—a man of initiative and working capacity—who gains respect and assistance by dint of his deserts. He already has the promise, if he goes to Congress, of the aid and favor of eminent Republican legislators. When he introduces a bill it will, if a good one, be carried on by the strong tide of party legislation. If it meets a snag or an eddy, willing hands will be reached out to extricate it and send it on its way. The Prince is always popular wherever he goes. He would soon be on good terms with his fellow congressmen, the heads of departments, and the President himself. The great leverage of social prominence and opportunity would be his—a help of which Wilcox could never avail himself.

And behind him at all times would be the growing social prestige of Washington of his aunt, the former Queen.

Such a man as Prince Kuhio not only deserves election on his own account, but he would be a sound investment for Hawaii and especially for his compatriots, the native people. In public works, as the natives well know, is the best opportunity for the wage-earner. Hundreds of Hawaiian laborers have good jobs from the territory; they are, for example, building or mending roads on every island of the group; but if fortifications, lighthouses, and harbor improvements were made, five men would go on the federal payroll where there is one on the territorial wage list. A Hawaiian vote for the Prince is, therefore, a vote to give the Hawaiian laborer plenty of work at good pay and reasonable hours. On the other hand, a vote for Wilcox would be one to pay him a big salary, out of which the Hawaiian laborer could get nothing. Which vote would the laborer naturally prefer to cast?

Prince Kuhio says that the Queen favors his election and the Independent denies it. But it will be noted with interest that no denial comes from Liliokalani, who evidently doesn't forget how Wilcox neglected her claim at Washington to engineer the abortive Tramway and Kohala schemes and to urge the doubling of his own salary.

Shamrock III is to be heard from, Lipton's new challenge for the America cup having been issued. Sir Thomas deserves credit for his pluck and there are a great many Americans who would be glad to see him win the yachting trophy.

Time is cutting a wide swath through the pension rolls. This fiscal year the mortality has been that of a full division of the old army, 49,000 strong. It will not be long before even the Mugwumps will not find an issue in the pension payments.

It was Senator Bill White of Lahaina who asked: "What are we in the legislature for except to fill our pockets?" That is one of the reasons why Bill ought to be left this year to fill his pockets at home.

With coal at \$22 per ton in New York city and cold weather coming on, the chance of hearing the riot call is getting better every day.

The earthquake at Guam occurred on the 22nd and there was considerable activity in Kilian on the 19th and 20th of last month.

This is not the usual October weather but it is the sort that suits the water works.

Wilcoxism is now on the run. All that remains is to keep it there.

The use of gas stoves for cooking has increased on the coast and would be improved if means were found to improve its heating capacity and decrease its cost. At the time of the Papa Ira show in Honolulu, the writer was impressed with the idea that a stove filled with porous lava rocks, among which lighted gas was allowed to play until the stones, which are non-explosive, attained a white heat, would quite fill the bill for a cooking range. Once hot, the lava could be kept so by a small expenditure of gas, and would, though indestructible, answer all purposes for which coal is now used. Hawaii has immense quantities of the porous rock, and so has the Shasta region of California.

The earthquake tremor early yesterday morning showed that things are still restless under foot. It will be interesting to note, a little later, the seismic news from elsewhere in the Pacific.

When Oahu gets a shiver it is not unlikely that some other place, perhaps at a great distance, has had a decided shaking up.

Senator Harris of Kansas has discovered that shoes are cheaper in free trade England than they are in protected America. Others have noted the same thing, but they have also observed that the protected workman of America gets more money than his English cousins to buy shoes with.

The remark made by Home Rulers that they miss the luau and busses and other things paid for with Republican money two years ago, shows that times have changed and men with them.

Porto Ricans are not all grateful to Miles for freeing them from Spain. Witness the one who turns up as the man accused of robbing him while here.

Kilauea starts up a little now and then, but if she wants to get an eruption in edgeweave she should wait until the political orators are done.

It would be queer, wouldn't it, to find that some of the funds stolen from the Territory had gone to pay Home Rule campaign expenses.

The Panama Hat Craze.

The expensive fad of well dressed men of the present date is Panama hats. A man may be ever so well fitted out but to complete his attire and be among the leaders it is necessary to wear a Panama.

Ex-Secretary Lyman Gage of the U. S. Treasury recently paid \$500.00 for a Panama. King Edward VII paid \$450.00 for one this summer. Jean De Reszke, the noted tenor, has paid the highest price to date, \$600.00 gold.

A genuine Panama, made without a will, is the proper hat to wear and be proud of.

They are not made of straw, but of a rare grass grown only in South America, and fine ones require from three to four months to make. They have no lining and are made in one piece.

The finest hats are never trimmed until they are sold and are then made to fit the purveyor. Pick your hat out and have it made to fit you. This is the advice of the New York expert.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This is a special remedy used in the Continental Hospitals by Ruprecht, Bonnet, Joubert, Velpach, and others, combining all the delicate and fragrant essences of the earth and aromatic evanescent fiftieth and sixtieth parts.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other remedies fail.

THERAPION NO. 2 for inflammation of the blood, skin, simple spots, blisters, pains and swelling at joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, & other poisons.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of debilitated nerve, & muscle, & all poisons impeding power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION NO. 4 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of debilitated nerve, & muscle, & all poisons impeding power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and apothecaries throughout the world.

It is sold in small bottles.

<p

SUGAR NOW LOOKING UP

Feeling at Coast as to Higher Prices.

"The general feeling as to sugar is that there will be very soon, some men think within the coming month, a sharp recovery as to price." Manager Fairchild, of the Mailee Sugar Company, who has just returned from San Francisco, thus explained the cause for the advance in island securities at the coast. He went on: "The forecast of Professor Light is taken to mean that the shortage will be even greater than 1,000,000 tons for the coming campaign. It has been put as high as two millions, and as there will probably be heavy buying in expectation of the shortage, the new sugars will reap the benefit of the conditions."

"It is the belief of those who follow the market that the price will reach or pass four cents very soon. This feeling has made things brighter for all island business on the coast, and there is a general feeling that all values will advance. The condition of general business in California is good. There is a deal of building and there would be not a cloud if it was not for the labor outlook. The mechanics are developing a tendency to make trouble for the contractors, by leaving them in the lurch often when they have taken contracts, and as a result some of the men who did much work in the past are now declining to bid on new contracts. One man told me that he could not take a job for he could not tell at what moment his workmen would strike, and thus leave him without any chance to fulfill his contract."

Manager Watt, of Honakaa, was another of the sugar men who returned on the Alameda, after several months' absence, during which time he visited his former home abroad. He said that the feeling was better in San Francisco and the trend of the market for island securities was up. The men who have to do with sugar, he said, were confident that the price would soon pass four cents, and that there would be a shortage of something like two millions of tons in the European beet output.

The Financial Letter of San Francisco says:

Prof. Licht of Magdeburg, the well-known authority on European sugar statistics, has published the preliminary figures of his estimates of this year's European output as 5,400,000 to 5,600,000 tons, against 6,900,000 tons for 1901. A very heavy decrease, which is accounted for by 11 per cent less acreage than the previous year, and unfavorable weather for the crop during the latter part of the season. Against this favorable news the total stock of sugar in all the principal countries on Sept. 1, 1902, was about 2,000,000 tons, against 1,000,000 tons in round figures at the same time last year.

DANGER OF OTHER TUMBLES IN VENICE

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Discussing Signor Boni's work in connection with the reconstruction of monuments in Venice, a dispatch to the Times from that city by way of London says the Church of St. Mark, the Doge's palace, the Procuratie Vecchie, the Zecca, and the Churches of Santa Maria Gloriosa, Del Frari and St. Giovanni Paolo will be prompt attention if catastrophes are to be averted.

In St. Mark's there is a crack in the great arch of the Apocalypse, and the arch sags downward almost a foot. It is expected that it will be necessary to remove all the mosaics of the arch, and that the brick wall behind them will have to be more solidly constructed. In the Doge's palace diagonal lesions are visible, and it looks as though the brick work were tumbling outward. The correspondent says that this is not surprising, seeing that one of the chief internal walls was cut through in order to make room for an elevator for the heavier books in the Biblioteca Marciana.

In the Procuratie Vecchie there are serious cracks, caused probably by the whole demolition of internal walls and the stacking of heavy goods in the rooms above the colonnade.

The correspondent comments on the folly of the civil engineering corps which is preparing to remove the Biblioteca Marciana to the Zecca. The latter building is already in a rickety condition from top to bottom. The engineers intend to roof in the renaissance court yard so as to make a reading room out of it.

The correspondent says it is probable that the place will tumble in before the library can be opened.

Regarding the general subsidence of Venetian soil, Signor Boni believes that the land has sunk at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches a century.

The Postal Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Auditor Castie, for the Postoffice Department, has balanced the books of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1902, and the result shows the following as the year's business of the entire postal service:

Gross receipts \$121,548,047

Total expenditures 124,869,237

Net deficit 2,361,139

The gross receipts or postal revenues exceed those of the previous year by about \$6,255,554, and the deficit is more than one million dollars less than the previous year, notwithstanding heavy extra expenditures for rural free delivery, etc.

Tax Day in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—There was a rush to pay city taxes on the first day of the amount which broke the record in the amount of money paid and in the number of persons in line. The estimated total receipts for the day reached \$5,700,000.

When the windows were opened more than 2,000 property owners were in line. The largest single payment was from the Vanderbilts and New York Central. This came in the form of one check for \$60,000. The Astor estate paid in \$50,000.

An unexpected payment was made by the New Amsterdam Gas Company on its assessments for the franchise tax.

Corporations thus far have refused to pay this tax on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

"VETS" IN LINE AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The sunshine which ushered in the opening of the G. A. R. encampment yesterday was succeeded today by cloudy weather. But the change had no effect on the spirits of the vast crowds which early swarmed into the banner-decked streets and hurried to Pennsylvania avenue to take their places for the big naval parade which was to be the chief event of the morning. It was estimated that over 100,000 visitors were in the city.

The parade was under the command of General Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, as marshal of the day, and consisted of all the regular troops located in and about Washington, marines and jacks from the warships, the District of Columbia National Guard, the Spanish war veterans, Sons of Veterans, High School cadets and the Association of ex-Prisoners of War, acting as escorts for the naval veterans. The column started at 10 o'clock and marched through the densely packed streets to the accompaniment of almost continuous cheers to the reviewing stand opposite the White House, where the escorting bodies halted and formed to review the Naval veterans who filed past and disbanded near the State, War and Navy buildings.

About forty-five naval veterans' associations participated. Among them were the Farragut Naval Association, Vallejo, California; Commodore Hopkins' Soldiers' Home Naval Association, California, and the United States Veteran Navy and the Naval Legion of San Francisco.

Even while the parade was in progress the reunions of some of the army corps were taking place in the tented city on the white lot.

BLOODSHED IN NEW ORLEANS STRIKE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—Violence started with the first attempt of the railway company to carry out the order of the mayor to run its cars today. Just before 7 o'clock the company started out three cars from the barns on Canal street. On each car, manned by a non-union motorman, there was a police force. Crowds of strikers and sympathizers were on the streets. When the cars reached Miro street the tracks were blockaded and when they came to a stop the crowd made an attack. A pistol shot was fired and the non-union men attacked. One of them, F. H. Scheenick, a conductor, from Chicago, was badly beaten.

When the rioting spent itself three cars were left standing upon the track captured by police. All the windows were smashed. The mob captured Scheenick and his motorman and both consented to join the union. Some of the policemen were hurt by flying stones.

When news of the rioting reached the City Hall, the mayor issued a call for a meeting of the police board. It is understood that the object is to swear in emergency policemen.

Governor Heard will order out the militia when he is notified by Mayor Devadepville that the situation has become beyond control of the municipal authorities.

As the company temporarily abandoned the attempt to operate the cars on Canal street the situation quieted down. The union headquarters will be kept open to receive any offer of negotiations looking to a settlement.

PAWNED WATCH FOR FRANCHISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A New York lawyer has been compelled to pawn his watch here to get a charter for the Whipple and Passaic River Railroad Company, says a Herald dispatch from Trenton, N. J. When the attorney reached the State Department he discovered that he had come away without the money for the filing fees although he had brought \$14,000 for the certificates. He had but a small sum of change in his pockets and the corporation clerk informed him that without the requisite \$5 there could be no filing of the charter. The lawyer protested that the parties interested in the company were awaiting a telegram from him announcing the issuance of the charter in order that a meeting could be convened. The court attaches were obdurate, however, and a visit to the nearest pawn shop was made. Here the necessary sum was realized and the charter was procured. A telegraph order for money soon arrived and the attorney redeemed his watch. The proposed railroad is to be seven miles long and capitalized at \$75,000.

Ship Arrivals by Wireless.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—The work of connecting the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes by wireless telegraphy began yesterday. Healy & Tibbitts, who have the contract for the building of the masts on the islands, began the work of construction at noon and expect to finish within sixty days. Two buildings will be erected on the islands and two masts 150 feet in height. A similar station will be built at Point Reyes. The wireless telegraph system is being inaugurated by the weather bureau. Forecaster Official McAdie hopes to have the system in operation by the first of next year. If it proves a success, connections will be made with all the weather bureau stations along the coast.

Soufrière Uneasy.

KINGSTOWN (St. Vincent), October 2.—After a week of tranquility La Soufrière showed signs of disturbance again yesterday. There was a slight eruption at 6 o'clock at night. Today the volcano resumed its quietude.

PRINCE KUHIO IS ELIGIBLE BY AGE

Home Rule Rumor Spread by Wilcoxians Disproved by Queen Dowager's Bible.



PAUL ISENBERG.



W. C. ACHLI.



L. L. McCANDLESS.

REPUBLICAN SENATE ORAL NOMINEES FOR OAHU.

received, why, if there are so many great doctors in the United States, has not been a cure effected among the lepers there? and why must Hawaiians furnish the basis for experiments by young men?

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Reed the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclone street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—President Harper has told the new students at the University of Chicago that before the close of the year he expects to have plans complete for a great school of technology. "Hitherto our school has been like a college," said Dr. Harper. "Now, with the addition of courses in law and medicine, the incoming student is brought into real university life at the start. Besides these professional schools we expect that before the end of the year the plans for a great school of technology will have been fully worked out."

Investigates Porto Ricans.

A. G. Hawes, secretary to the Governor, left on the Claudine yesterday for Hawaii to investigate the condition of Porto Ricans at Paauilo. Governor Dole has already made a preliminary report upon the complaints of Porto Ricans as to ill treatment on the plantations, and now a personal investigation is made in order to complete the report.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

MAKING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Streets. Phone Main 11.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU"

Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., HONOLULU, LIMITED.

A Carload

of Enamelled and Tin Ware just received gives us an assortment of these articles that is most complete. Pots, Pans, Kettles, Boilers and every thing needed in a kitchen either in Enamelled or Tin Ware.

Delft Ware

A nice line of this fine blue ware.

When wanting anything for the kitchen call and examine our new stock, we can please you.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

PLEASES THE TASTE ENRICHES THE BLOOD

Have you tried our new brew of

Bottled Primo Lager

Beer is a health food when it contains no impurities. Imported beers are fortified with injurious acids to preserve them on their long journey to Hawaii. If you want a pure—absolutely pure beverage, order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 841.

THREE MORE OIL SHIPS

Sailor's Success
Means Added
Fleet.

By December 1, according to the present outlook, there will be received here the iron for the putting up of four more tanks of the same size and capacity as those now in tank town, for the Union Oil Company. These tanks have a capacity of 25,000 barrels of oil each, and the entire outfit will permit the holding of 175,000 barrels of fuel at this port.

One of the great tanks will be placed at Pearl Harbor. It is expected that the entrance to the harbor will be in shape for the entrance of ships within four or five months, and as the presence of oil tanks there will mean a great saving for the plantations which border upon the lochs, there will be no time lost in having such storage capacity there as will enable the oil company to furnish its customers at the closest range. The site for the Pearl Harbor tank has not been selected, but there are several points close to lines of communication which are available and have been placed at the disposal of the company.

The success of the initial trip of the Fullerton to Kahului has guaranteed the success of the entire venture of the Union Oil Company, and steps have been taken to place in this trade four ships. In addition to the Fullerton, the Argyle, a much larger ship, has been purchased and is now being fitted with tanks for the trade. Besides these, two more ships are at the Union Iron works at San Francisco and will be ready for the carriage of oil within the next five or six months.

The new plan is to have the tank ships fitted so that there will be a ballast space between the tanks available for cargo. The Argyle will be the first of this kind to make a trip and it is expected that in time there will be a fair trade worked up in the matter of package freight which is not perishable, and that the line may secure some revenue from this source.

The four ships may not be kept entirely in this trade, but they will have work before them in filling up the storage which is being placed here. If after that has been taken care of, there is a chance for carriage above the consumption of the islands, the ships will be sent on trips to other coast ports, where there is a constant demand for tonnage of oil carriers.

The Fullerton is now on the way back from the coast, having sailed during the first week of the month. Just what point will be her destination cannot be told. If the eight inch hose which is to be used in the pumping of oil ashore from the ship has been received before her sailing, the vessel will go to Kihel, and if not, the second cargo will, as the first was, be landed at Kahului. The hose is to be carried ashore on pontoons and will thus furnish a line from the tanks of the ship to those of the company on land.

It is not expected that there will be any difficulty attending this method of unloading the Fullerton, if the ship can be kept quiet during the operation. The pumps of the ship are of such calibre that the entire cargo can be pumped ashore in seventeen hours, and this will mean that in the event of any storm the ship can pick out the quiet hours to get out her oil, and run to sea if there is a blow.

PARTISAN ACTIVITY NOT PERMITTED

Treasury department circulars were received yesterday at the customs house, the title being "Political Assessments." While the subject matter is old, yet the circulars are sent out regularly to all federal employees about election time, a warning against the levying of political assessments and partisan activity. Under the caption of "Political Assessments," the circular states that the civil service act of January 16, 1883, makes political assessments of federal officers and employees a misdemeanor, the provision of the law being: "That no person in the public service is for reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so."

As to activity in politics, instructions are taken from a paragraph in a letter of the attorney general, dated November 21, 1901, as follows:

"Your attention is directed to a circular of this department issued August 20, 1900, in which Section 2 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, forbidding any executive officer or employee, among others, to solicit or receive political contributions from any officers or employees of the United States, was quoted, and all persons serving under this department were required to observe strictly the prohibitions of that law, and were recommended to refrain from service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds. I now repeat the injunctions of that circular, and add the following further directions on this subject:

"Persons in the government service under this department should not act as chairmen of political organizations, nor make themselves unduly prominent in local political matters. It is expected and required that all officers and employees of this department shall act in conformity with the views herein set forth."

Ancient Tombs Found.

ROME, October 5.—Two tombs of great antiquity have been discovered in the Necropolis in the Forum.

STEAMER AMERICA MARU IN A TERRIFIC TYPHOON

Steam Steering Gear Carried Away
and a Steward Dashed
to His Death.

Battling for safety in the clutches of the tumultuous, criss-cross seas of a typhoon, steaming straight across its vortex in a dead calm, entering another whirl and eventually emerging from one of the wildest of storms experienced in the Pacific Ocean, was the ordeal through which the Japanese liner America Maru passed only one day out of Yokohama en route on her present voyage to Honolulu. The passengers, officers and crew witnessed a terrible convulsion of the elements seldom given to men to experience and live to tell the tale, and all praise the staunch, trustworthy Japanese liner which carried them safely through. Away down in the hold is the embalmed body of a Japanese bathroom steward who was killed during the typhoon, the heavy seas which swept the deck hurling him against a deck house and smashing his skull. The body will be taken back to Japan for burial.

The America Maru left Yokohama on Monday, October 6, at 11 a. m. An hour was spent outside the breakers while a search was made for stowaways. Three unfortunate trying to steal a passage were discovered and sent ashore. At noon the vessel steamed past the United States cruiser New York, on which was Admiral Rogers. When the outside sea was reached a strong breeze was met, and the sun

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE SISAL INDUSTRY IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Something From an Expert About the Growth
and Prospects of an Important New
Branch of Island Agriculture.

The general conditions that influence success in sisal culture are so very apparent in this territory that it would lead one who does not know the enterprising spirit of its people to question that virtue, seeing that there is but one plant of the kind on the Islands and that of very recent growth, while there are so many large tracts of waste land which can be made profitable with it.

A diversity of industries for the permanent welfare of any state or territory has long been the division of economists, and though there is much to be gained by the contrary, it is doubtful if any progress in this community realizes this fact more than do the people of these Islands. Their energetic capacity is evidenced by the high scientific and practical accomplishments reached in the culture of sugar cane. A glance at the history of that industry soon reveals the reason for their energy and capital moving in that direction. By a little inquiry one may learn that the people have been quite generous in their patronage of new industries in an experimental way. It is a fact, though perhaps not generally known, that a large sum of money was spent some years ago in an attempt to grow and put upon the market a fibre called ramie. Being unable to clean the fibre with the machinery in use at that time was probably the cause of failure. It was very natural that such an experiment should be followed by a long period of calm on the subject of fibre culture in Hawaii. Costly experiments nearly always follow a burst of enthusiasm on such subjects. These experiments have their good effect provided they are not such as to discourage further and more intelligent effort. It is said that Joseph Chamberlain, of South African fame, at one time invested \$300,000 in the Bahama Islands, most of which was lost in an effort to grow sisal on a gigantic scale. However, those islands are today a thriving country due to sisal culture alone. But before the advent of sisal the Bahama were almost worthless to the British government. The tendency to experiment with new varieties of fibre is too common. Attention should be given to the kinds adapted to present demands in manufacture. Among several hundred varieties, there are but few of commercial importance, and while the larger part of our better fabrics are made from them, it is folly to go into costly experiments with new varieties. The universal demand for fibre for some years past has given such an impetus to sisal culture as to cause much inquiry into the methods by which it is made marketable. Much of the literature on the subject is very misleading as is evidenced by the various opinions given through the press. With a few years of experience with sisal, the writer is able to testify that much of what is said about its culture is inapplicable to the conditions in Hawaii. Little seems to be known of the plant here owing to its peculiar character and the purposes for which it is used, though it can be seen growing in many of the lawns about Honolulu, and in nearly every household there are clothes lines or hitching ropes made of the fibre taken from the sisal plant. It is often called Manila because of its resemblance to that fibre, and because Manila was common before sisal came into use. There is a great difference in the plants, however, when seen growing. Manila belongs to the banana family but bears no fruit. Its common name is derived from the capital city of the Philippines where it is extensively grown. Sisal is of the Agave or Century plant family, most of which is grown in Yucatan and the Bahama Islands. They are the principal cordage fibres now in common use.

The United States consumes the larger part of the world's cordage materials and has imported that product for many years but has never produced it herself in commercial quantities.

In 1890 the Department of Agriculture established a board of inquiry, whose function it was to investigate the condi-

tions for the regular belt. It is said that coral sand, or beach sand which is of much the same chemical composition, grows a fibre of superior textile strength. There is nothing in our experience that would verify this statement but admitting it to be true, it would have little influence in the success or failure of those who have other kinds of waste land on which they would like to grow sisal. There is an excellent market for all the various grades and the difference in price may be very easily offset by economy in the cost of production. Coral land where it is covered with a heavy growth of kalo is especially hard to clear, while there are large tracts of land of different character, which can be prepared for sisal at a trifling cost.

There is no well defined line of elevation, at which it fails to develop, yet it being dependent upon at least a few dry months in the year for a good quality of fibre. Fifteen hundred or two thousand feet might be considered its limit. The fibre grown where it is continually wet and moist will most likely be brittle or of little textile strength.

On the sisal plantation in the Ewa district, well matured plants can be seen growing in coral rock without any parent soil. However, any rock must be sufficiently disintegrated or porous to allow the roots to penetrate to some depth into the ground.

The fact that sisal will thrive on so-called waste land naturally gives the impression that it requires no care whatever. This idea has even found its way into print. Requiring no plowing or preparing the field for planting, or irrigation after it is planted, its care is very little when compared with the general culture of other products. Yet from the very beginning the man who would succeed must exercise intelligent effort.

For instance, calculations are made as to what it must cost to put the first crop on the market, stated prices are paid for land for clearing and preparing the same for plants without any notice as to what size the plants should be and with the idea that without further effort after planting, the usual time (three years from the time of planting) should bring a full crop of marketable fibre. To see how an enterprise based on these principles may fail is obvious.

The yield of clean fibre per acre is limited to about one ton at most, therefore, the price of rental to be paid for land must not be compared with that paid for sugar, rice or other land of like character. Should a growth of kalo cover the land the roots must be grubbed to six inches below the surface or the second growth of sprouts will completely submerge the young sisal plants before they start to grow. A cluster of brush or weeds hanging over the young plants is positively detrimental to their growth. One weeding a year on the kind of land mentioned above is necessary (if much rain more weeding) until the sisal is of a size to take possession, which it will do in time. Young plants should be twelve inches high when planted out into the field, otherwise an extra weeding before the first crop, the cost of which must reduce the profits. The sisal plant never gets too large to transplant with safety, but such plants are, on account of their thorny leaves, difficult to handle and expensive to move long distances. Unless the suckers are needed for planting new fields, they should also be removed as soon as they show themselves above the surface. On weeding or removing the suckers, care should be exercised and the fibre when milled will show brown spots from the bruises the long leaves get from the laborer's hoe. A few stalks of fibre showing these spots will sometimes prevent a whole shipment from passing as first grade. It is said that weeds can be kept down by plowing small fields. This may be true in the case of sheep, but cattle will surely bite off the leaves when there is a shortage of other vegetation.

Young plants should be set in straight rows if possible, and not less than seven feet apart, with a twenty foot space left occasionally for roadways. The importance of these roadways may be imagined when it is known that as much as twenty tons of green leaves are sometimes grown on a single acre, which must be carted or railroaded to the mill.

In regard to machinery, it is well to know that any sisal plantation, however small, must have at least one decorticator together with baling press and sufficient power to operate them. While this outlay for cleaning plant is also small when compared with other island industries, it is yet quite an obstacle to the small grower. Less than five hundred acres of sisal would hardly justify the cash outlay required for a decorticator plant. This difficulty, however, may be overcome by cooperation.

Only 5 per cent of the gross weight is fibre. It can readily be seen that to transfer the leaves long distances would be unprofitable. We have no knowledge of the bagasse or waste matter having any value, though in some recent press reports the ash from the bagasse when burnt are said to be valuable as a fertilizer.

Since the beginning of 1898 the prices of sisal fibre have ranged from 5 to 25 cents per pound. Growers in the West Indies have estimated the cost to produce

A BE MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the
Spark of Life in Your
Nerves, Recover the Vigor
You Have Lost.

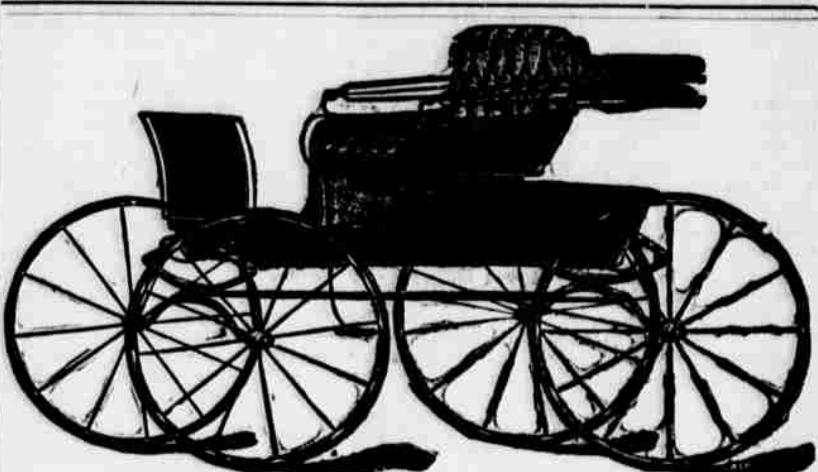
Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that the fact that sisal will thrive on so-called waste land naturally gives the impression that it requires no care whatever. This idea has even found its way into print. Requiring no plowing or preparing the field for planting, or irrigation after it is planted, its care is very little when compared with the general culture of other products. Yet from the very beginning the man who would succeed must exercise intelligent effort.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST., San Francisco, Cal.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost,

Former Prices \$160. Now \$125.

175.	135.
200.	160.
250.	200.

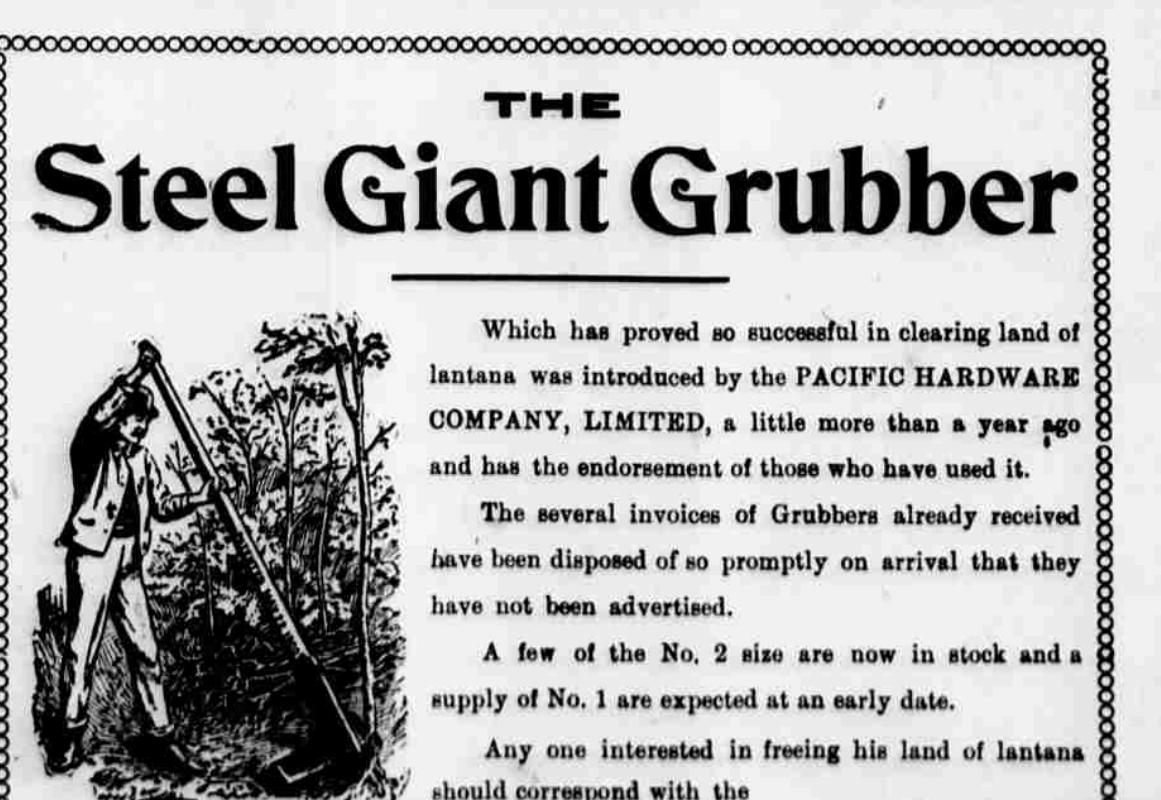
Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort

Sisal as low as 2½ cents per lb. A deduction from these figures would seem to justify a very liberal expenditure, but the time required for returns in the sisal business demands the practice of strict economy in order to meet any possible changes in price that may come about during its progress.

A. H. TURNER.



Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

HAWAIIAN INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Am. sp. W. H. Smith, Ellis, 29 days from Newcastle, at 10 a. m.
Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, 18 days from San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.
Schr. Ada.

Wednesday, October 15.

Schr. Kawaiian, Moses, from Koolau ports, at 3 a. m.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Nawiliwili and Kauai ports, at 5:30 a. m.
Schr. Walaleale, Piltz, from Ahukini, at 6 a. m.

American Maru, Going, from the Orient and Manila, at 7:30 p. m.
Am. bk. St. James, Tapley, 133 days from Savannah, at 11:30 a. m.

Br. sp. Gantock Rock, Laurie, 58 days from nitrate ports, sighted off Koko Head at 1:30 p. m.
Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, from Hilo, at 11:30 p. m.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, at 9:30 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

A. H. S. S. Nevadan, from San Francisco, at 7 p. m.

Wednesday, October 15.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient, at 11 a. m.
Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Schr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Noeau, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa, and Kukuhale, at 6 p. m.

Schr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kauai, Honupapo and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.

Gas schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Hawaii, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. Tampico, Ames, for Seattle via Kahului, at 6 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at noon.
Schr. Walaleale, Piltz, for Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Hawaii, Nelson, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, October 15.

S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, for Port Townsend, at 11:30 a. m.

Br. S. S. Colonia, Woodcock, for Midway Island, Guam and Manila, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 10:15 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per schr. Mikahala, October 15, from Kauai ports—J. Dyson, Rev. O. P. Emerson, E. N. Boukobsky, Henry Blake, O. Hellesath, Mrs. R. Nowler, Mrs. William Stoddart, child and servant, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Kalu, Miss Kalu, Chong Leong and 61 deck.

From Molokai, per schr. Hawaii, Oct. 14—Father Matthiass and two deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per schr. Claudine, Oct. 14—W. A. Bryan and wife, Miss Stokes, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, W. H. Campbell, W. T. Brigham, R. Ross, A. G. Hawes, A. Mackinloch, Victor S. Clark, R. A. Wadsworth, J. P. Sylva, R. Duncan and wife, Wm. Mossman Jr., Wm. White, W. J. Hutchison, Whitman Cross, A. W. Dow and wife, H. Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Okamoto, Y. Hamada, John Watt, wife and child, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Spencer, Chas. Williams, Mrs. Saffrey, Miss James, Mrs. J. Reinhardt, H. R. Bryant, H. Genaca, F. Weber, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Iwakami, K. N. Imai, Rev. S. Yamada, J. M. Medeiros.

For Kahului, per schr. Maui, October 14—Mr. Tilton and wife, Miss Emma Daniels, J. P. Cooke, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Teka Kealakal.

For Seattle, via Kahului, per S. S. Tampico, Oct. 14—Rev. Wm. G. Hall, Oct. 14—Dr. H. C. Watt, G. H. Fairchild and wife, Miss Emily Fairchild, 3 children and 2 servants, H. A. Jaeger, L. Tobin, W. B. Tell, wife and daughter, F. M. Swanzey, John Spalding, J. M. Coulson, G. Schuman, J. Brogin, Mrs. R. Williams, O. Omsted, Ahana, Pah On, Sam Ahi and 65 deck.

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